

A method for changing the execution of a program stored in a read only memory is described. For this purpose, the program has a multiplicity of program routines, and each program routine can be allocated a subprogram that is stored in a first read/write memory. In addition, each program routine has associated memory locations in a second read/write memory. If a program routine has an associated subprogram, the program routine then calls the subprogram on the basis of the content of the associated memory locations.

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